Minority Health Advisory Committee Meeting			
9.13.2016	10:00 - 11:30	AM	CPH Room 119C
Meeting called by:	Ryan Johnson		
Type of meeting:	Bi-monthly Meeting		
Facilitator:	Ryan Johnson (et al)		
Note taker:	Tara Tucker		
Attendees:	Jesus Ovalle, Tara Tucker, Hibo Noor, Lauren Fitting, Julie McMahan, Amber Jones, Isi Ikharebha, Dennis Madden, Noreen Warnock, Lindsey Latscha, Jane Dickson, Wynette Collins, Katie Stone, Ali Segna, Malaika Brewer, Mackenzie Aughe, JaclynKirsch, Ryan Johnson, Jill Singer, B. Beckwith- Burgess, Amy Ferketich, Megan Roberts, Barb Seckler, Emily Fisher, Rachel Montalbane, Ami Peacock, Stephanie Detillio,		

### **Item One: Minority Health Updates**

#### Ryan Johnson:

- Pre/Post Evaluation to be completed for today's meeting (OMH)
- Explanation of announcements/flyers including: 1. Health Equity Training Series (Malaika Brewer; 2. National Preparedness
  Month; Local Conversations-report in print with final draft on 09/12/16. Will have at November MHAC meeting; 3.
  Community Conversations-Sexual assault and the Bi community.

#### Item Two: Tobacco Teen (Males) Study

#### OSU:

#### A. Background

- Harms of use; diseases/Illnesses
- New tobacco Products: Cigarillos, Hookah Bars, E-Cigarettes
- Marketed by tobacco companies to vulnerable groups
- Obama-Tobacco Control Act: 1. Need for evidence to expand tobacco regulations; 2. Interest in youth use and cessation; 3. E-Cigarettes have surpassed regular cigarette sales
- E-Cigarettes have increased among teens

#### B. Study Methods

- Study of teen boys (their siblings & parents)
- Focus on boys first due to smokeless tobacco's popularity among them
- Evidence collected by in person, on line, then phone interviews
- Measures also include other substance use, parents income, and their use
- Recruitment (initially) via address-based (but not fully representative) referred to OMH @ CPH on other methods of community recruitment which increased the diversity of the sample
   Track same sample of participants

#### C. Results

- N= 1,221. Refer to flyer for Ethnic Breakdown
- Ever use/Current use comparison on products, susceptibility
- Use by race comparison
- Zip code areas comparison: Health Advisor Committees (North, South, Near East, West)
- Ways to get tobacco: Convenience stores (Strong marketing)
- · Notes intent of marketing: how savvy tobacco companies are about marketing

#### D. Future Directions

- In process of follow up
- Behavior study
- Genetic susceptibility
- Deterrence
- Other ongoing projects

### Conclusions: Policy Approach

- Provide results to FDA
- Local Community Policy projects to improve their policies

Interactive Conversation & MHAC Outcomes and Feedback

### **Item Three: Local Food Action Plan** Cheryl Graffanino: **Current Status** Speaking with community on current draft Health Advisor Committees (North, South, Near East, West) В. Background Plan is 81 pages long, draft is located at: www.columbus.gov/LFAP Began November 2014 as joint project of city, county, local food matters Improving local food system for community as framework for common goals and actions Designed to pool resources within the community together Plan needed to: Inform public policy Inspire program development Foster community collaboration Guide local funding strategies A fair and sustainable food system that benefits the economy and environment for all Will coordinate and communicate current food resources/agencies Will improve access to good food Will encourage economic development Will reduce food waste Review of Goals (refer to LOCAL FOOD ACTION PLAN sheet for listing of all goals) Westside Food Advisory Committee, Neighborhood Advisory Committee, WIC Brought groups around city together to share info and in grant applications 7 neighborhood planning sessions Convened 24 member grassroots working committee that represented all aspects of food systems Community surveys, partnered with Franklin County food council Still large areas unrepresented-conversing with other groups to help implement plan to determine how to set long term goal achievement Need gateway in planning process Ideas B-3, B-4: Connect farmers with inner city gardeners for ideas on food growth B-12, B-8: Connect urban schools with farmers Need to define what is local (in terms of area)

## **Highest scoring 'Low Hanging Fruit'**

Goal B-3: Establish a formal farmers market management collaborative serving the City of Columbus and Franklin County

Goal B-6: Support grocery store and healthy food retail location and expansion in neighborhoods with low access

- Junk food is highly present in convenience stores, this may be the only access some people have
- Is this an effective strategy it has been tried nationwide but a lot of food may be wasted in the process, would rather focus on something that is proven with evidence to be effective

**Goal B-10:**Engage immigrant, New American, and other underrepresented communities in developing and implementing culturally appropriate food assistance, education, nutrition, gardening, and cooking programs

Goal B-12: Integrate nutrition and food system education into Pre-K-12 curricula

**Goal C-9:**Connect new or growing small-scale neighborhood food businesses to flexible financial and technical assistance options

Goal C-8: Develop central food marketplaces that reflect the culture and diversity of neighborhoods

- In different cultures, having the right foods for your culture available is important
- When implementing a system, you need to ask the culture what they need first and then develop the system
  around it vs. doing it the other way
- Without having this conversation with communities, you will have expired food issues because things aren't
  fitting into the culture
- Ten years ago, no one knew about kale except certain cultures and now it's widely consumed
- Understand what certain cultures consider healthy
- Goal C-7: Repurpose vacant commercial, industrial and residential sites for local food system uses
- Goal C-5: Study and describe the impact of wages and policies on food system workers and the affordability of food
- Goal D-1:Expand food waste prevention education campaigns for consumers and food businesses
- **Goal D-2:** Leverage food waste reduction resources and strategies to increase the number of residents who access training, education, and equipment for effective backyard composting
- **Goal D-3:** Recommend changes to policies, zoning and health codes that support and encourage food waste recovery and diversion
- **Goal D-4:** Provide technical assistance and economic incentives for new and existing food businesses to develop, adopt and implement food waste prevention plans

## **Highest scoring 'High Impact Actions'**

- Goal B-1: Prioritize access to healthy, affordable food sources in transit system infrastructure and planning efforts
  - Access is important in every aspect of public health
  - In elderly populations, distance can be a limiting factor
  - Goes hand in hand with increasing the amount of grocery stores and food access (consider street and sidewalk placement)
  - Be sure that this is plugged into the smart city initiative for transportation.
- Goal B-4: Expand consumer access to federal, state and local healthy food purchasing incentives
- **Goal C-6:** Revise zoning codes, related permit requirements, and land use plans to support and encourage agricultural and food system uses as a viable option for community revitalization
- Goal C-7: Repurpose vacant commercial, industrial and residential sites for local food system uses
- **Goal D-5:** Build support for alternative food waste disposal infrastructure among local leaders and large-scale food waste generators